THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Yesterday's Earthquake

Effects in New York and Boston.

The Taking of Strasburg

Shut Up in Metz.

Maximilian and Mapoleon,

Baptism of a Royal

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Two Distinct Shocks in New York City-Popu-ing Alarm-Pupils and Teachers leaving the

The New York Tribune to-day says: The earthquake manifested itself in this city about 11:30 A. M., causing the wildest excitement where the shocks were most severe. The earth vibrated rapidly for about ten seconds when the undulations ceased for an interval of fifteen seconds, occurring again, and continuing for about the same length of time as before. The effects on those who felt the quivering of he earth under their feet were various; causing some to believe that the end of all things earth-ly was near at hand. Mothers rushed from the densly-peopled tenements of the Tenth ward, pearing their children in their arms, and hurried up and down the streets in a wild and bewildered manner. Every article of household furniture was left behind, and the saving of heir lives seemed all that the most fortunate could hope for.

The shocks were noticed more distinctly in the Sixth ward, although they were distinctly perceptible in the Tenth, Seventeenth, Seventh, and Fifth. Opinion seems to be greatly divided regarding the rumbling noise in the earth underneath, some claiming that the rumbling fol-lowed, others that it preceded the undulating motion of the earth, and that it continued for lmost a minute, at intervals of a few seconds After passing Park row, the wave-like roll seemed to follow the district situated between Centre street, East Broadway, and Allen street, until, reaching the Seventeenth ward, it turned

and crossed to Long Island.

Further up town Frank Leslie's publishing house, on Pearl street, was affected. The foreman of the composing room was making up a form at the time, composing room was making up a form at the time, and accused a person standing near of shaking the imposing stone. The movement of the building being repeated, all on the two upper stories rushed down stairs, leaving hats and coats behind; some even, in the excitement of the moment, carried their sticks full of type to the pavement. One is reported to have carried down an empty brass galley, and another a mallet. The clock happing in the room stopped, the hands pointing to 1135. The workmen on the fourth floor (escribe the sensation as disagreeable in the extreme, and many of them were sick for more than an hour afterward. The cid was in some cases thrown out of the batteries

in the copper-plating room. Two artists in the front room of the building on the same floor were thrown from their seats. The first few who rushed down stairs and out at the front door dislodged a large sign which hung over the door. Those behind, seeing this fal thought it to be the beginning of the genera crash. The shock was not felt in the press room. At the same moment the employes in Russell's bookbindery, situated just opposite on Pearl street, came hurrying out. Some of the men in Frank Leslie's building, who were seated near windows, state that the shot-tower of the New York Lead Company, situated near by, swayed perceptibly, much to their constema-tion. As no shot were casting no one was in

At Lord & Taylor's, on Grand street, two shocks were felt, each of about ten seconds duration. On the fourth floor, in the rear, where the women were at work, considerable excitement was occasioned. One woman, in her confusion, ran to a window, and jumped to a distance of about ten feet to the roof of an adjoining shed, receiving, however, no serious injury. Another woman fainted four times in succession. No shock was felt on the first or second stories, but on the third men were unable to write, and some were unable to stand. One gentleman, who had been making a purchase, and was waiting for his change, ran from the third floor to the street, and would not re-enter the building. The clock hanging on the wall in the rear building was stopped at exactly

At the public school on Fourteenth street, near Second avenue, there were 1200 children The scenes in the different school-rooms were pitiful. Children were screaming and rushing to and fro in the wildest manner, but in a very short time the whole number, teachers and pupils, were marched out of the school building into the street. In Grammar School No. 19, also situated on East Fourteenth street, they barely escaped a serious panic. The Principal William Smeaton, who was seated at his desk in the boys' department at the time, per-ceiving that the house was shaking, at once ordered the boys to leave, which they did without any ceremony. A messenger was at the same time sent to the girls' department requesting the Principal to dismiss the girls at once. They went into the street without any idea of the cause of their dismissal, leaving coats and

The Shock in Bostou-Granite Buildings Cracked. A Boston despatch to the New York Times

In the Court House a steady vibration was perceptible to every person within its walls. The Flynt dressmaking case was in the progress in the Superior Court-room, and the reporters at first accused each other of joggling the table, and then resumed their writing. The shaking continuing, they looked at each other's legs under the table very suspiciously, and again turned their attention to their pencils. The vibration not yet ceasing, they made third investigation, when one remarked, all the people in Court rose to their feet, and some twenty or thirty left the room. People went out also from other courts in the edifice. vibration in the Superior Court room is said to have lasted full sixty seconds, and felt pre-cisely as if some one was sitting against the table and violently shaking their knees. It did not seem to be divided into distinct shocks, robably the heighf and make of the edifice aving the effect of springs. In one of the idest stores on Merchants' row, the shaking the upper stories was very violent; the granite coping over the street door was cracked in two places, and some pieces fell out of a free-stone block upon the idewalk. The store of Isaac Fenno & Co., on Franklin street, was also alarmingly shaken, and a lot of sewing girls rushed into the street, thinking the block was going to fall. The shock was severely felt at the Suffolk County Jall, on Charles street, and produced a good deal of right among the inmates. Unpleasant sensations were also strongly experienced by the in-mates of the State House, the City Hall build-ing, the Quincey Market, and the Studio Buildg on Tremont street, and the shipping in the or was considerbly affected, causing great ment along the wharves.

cinity of Merchants' row. The store occupied by Messrs. Pierce & Buchanan, in the row, was considerably shattered, the stone facing, cov-ered by brickwork, over the door, being thrown several inches forward and out of place. On State street, nearly outside the post office, slates were loosened by the shock and fell to the side-walk. Three large pages of class were cracked walk. Three large panes of glass were cracked by the concussion in the third story of the building No. 112 Washington street. Seven panes of glass were also badly cracked in Young's Hotel. In Broad street a clock stopped at the exact moment of the earthquake. A prominent citizen states that about 7% o'clock this morning, while sitting in his room, he felt an undulating motion, which was so perceptible that he spoke of it to others.

STRASBURG.

Taking Pessession—Surrender of the French
Troops.

The special correspondent of The London
Telegraph with the army before Strasburg writes,

At 8 o'clock the French guards were relieved by German soldiers, who took possession of the gates and all other important posts, and at 111/2 the troops, about 3000 strong, marched in with colors flying and bands playing, after taking part in the ceremony of surrender by the French. The German army was paraded on an enormous piece of ground abutting on the glacis between the Portes Nationale and De Saverrender. verne, Gen. Werder at its head, surrounded by a brilliant staff in full uniform (de gala). As the clock struck eleven, Gen. Uhrich emerged from the former gate, followed by his staff, and advanced toward the German commander, who alighted from his horse, and stepped forward to meet him, holding out his hand. Next cane Admiral Excelmano, Brigadier-General de Barral, and the rest of the superior officers; then the regulars, marines, douaniers, and mobiots, with flags flying and arms shouldered. It is to be regretted that, with the exception of the marines and douaniers, who made an excellent appearance, the troops behaved disgracefully, and contravened the terms of the capituation in a manner that but too plainly betrayed the state of utter insubordination into which they had fallen, and which I have the highest authority for assuring you was the main cause of General Uhrich's surrender. At least two-thirds of the men were drunk-violently and offensively drunk; hundreds, as they stumbled through the ruined gateway, dashed their rifles to pieces the walls or the paving stones, and hurled their sword-bayonets into the moat; from one battalion alone emanated cheers of "Vive la Republique!" "Vive la Prusse!" and "Vive l'Empereur!" The officers made no attempt whatever to keep the men in order, or prevent them from destroying the arms which the signers of the capitulation had engaged themselves to deliver up to the German victors. Many of the men even danced to the music of the Prussian and Baden bands; some rolled about on the grass, uttering inarticulate cries; others made ludicrous attempts to embrace the grave German legionaries, who repulsed them in utter astonishment at their unworthy bearing. The whole scene was an ex-ceedingly painful, disgusting, and, above all, undignified one, calculated to bring the French army into contempt, and considerably to modify the small remnants of respect for les militaires Français that still survived—in the breasts of a few of the foreign bystanders-the terrible desillusionemens of this miserable war.

NAPOLEON'S LETTERS.

A Prince's Debts-Maximilian's Position to-wards the Emperor. The London Daily Telegraph prints extracts from the Napoleon correspondence. One of the letters seized by the Republican Government relates to the expenditure of some members of the Imperial family. It is from Prince Achille Murat to the Emperor:-

Sire:-I hasten to inform your Majesty of my return to Paris, whither I have been forced to come by the state of my affairs. I will place myself at the disposal of your Majesty, assuring you that I have nothing more at heart than to prove to you my sincere desire to conform to your wishes. After a stay of eight months in Caucasia, I returned, Sire, for the purpose of rejoining in Africa the new regiment in which, at the request of my brother, your Majesty has deigned to place me, persuaded that the arrangements made during my absence would enable me to resume my duties there, and to efface, by my conduct, from the mind of your Majesty the memory of my past faults. Unhappily, Sire, there is scarcely any-if anychange in my sad position. Up to the present the sums spent for me have scarcely been suffi-cient to diminish the debts contracted surparole-those in which the honor of my name is at stake; so that all the annoyances, all the expostures with which I was menaced before my departure threaten me still. In Africa, as in Paris, my presence will arouse the fury [acharnement] of my creditors. There I will be

pursued, trapped, arrested, exposed daily to incessant menacing demands of which malevo-lence will not fail to get hold. Your Majesty is too just to wish that under such circumstances I should go and rejoin my regiment, in which all the discredit with which I would be surrounded would deprive me of the esteem of my companions, and would render my remaining and doing duty in the midst of them impossible. I dare not entreat your Majesty to be kind enough to give me permission to submit to you in a few words my real situation and the means of re-lieving me from my difficulties, for the account that has been given to you was greatly exagge-rated, with what object I know not. But I entreat you to believe and be persuaded that I value in the first place your affection, and that to obtain it I am ready to do anything in my power. Your Majesty's very obedient nephew ACHILLE MURAT.

September 30, 1869. In the margin of this note, in Napoleon's handwriting, are the following words in pencil: —"Refuse. The Emperor does not wish to mix himself up with these affairs." This act of Napoleon was not the result of caprice, for he appears to have duly considered the matter before deciding. To the letter was affixed a note, giving the total amount of sums given to Prince Achille Murat. From July, 1864, to November, 1865, the sum reached was 83,207 frances. From other documents, which were by desire of the Emperor made out at this time, it would appear that the annual allowance of the members of the Imperial family was 1,310,975 francs. The sums given, from 1852, to Prince Lucien Murat and his connections amount to 4,362,562 francs.

NAPOLEON AND MAXIMILIAN. Another letter refers to a very different subject, and will at this time possess a melancholy interest. It is from Maximilian, the unfortu-nate Emperor of Mexico. In this letter we have traces of the chief points in the character and position of that ill-fated morarch. His warm gratitude to Napoleon and respect for his wis-dom, his earnest hopes for Mexico, his untiring energy in reorganizing the country, the reluc-tance with which his gentle nature adopts measures of harshness, even against undoubted eriminals—all these things can be seen in this interesting document. And it has some words which give us a picture, perfectly complete, of one whose fate is still sadder than that of her husband. The Emperor speaks of an intended visit which he had given up; the matters, how-ever, which this journey had reference to were of great importance, and could not be left in the kands of an ordinary person. So, the Emperor being unable to go, the Empress undertook the responsible duty. A touching story, indeed, is told in the sentence which announces this fact. And at what a time does this letter appear! Maximilian murdered, his wife a maniac, Napoleon a dethroned prisoner! Could there be a more forcible, a more touching commentary on the sad reverses to which human

I have just received from M. Langlais your Majesty's kind letter of the 29th August. The advice which, in your sincere friendship toward me, your Majesty gives me is, as are always your opinions of the most perfect clearness, and will be most valuable to me. The greatest monarch of our time is surely the fittest to give monarch of our time is surely the fittest to give counsel on these perplexing questions, which are a cause of anxiety to us in Mexico. M. Langlais, having been able to gain the confidence of your Majesty, may safely calculate on obtaining mine also. He will be of the greater use, as the great obstacle which we encounter here is our inability to get proper material to work with. In his position as Director of the Figures, he will be able tion as Director of the Finance, he will be able to keep your Majesty well informed of the state of affairs here. They are gloomy, but not des-perate. The great drain upon our resources is the army; the other departments of the administration are less expensive than in any other country. The bulk of our military expenditure is caused by these unfortunate auxiliaries, of whose value the Marshal is firmly convinced, and I am rather doubtful. We have just, within the last few days, brought to a conclusion our the last few days, brought to a conclusion our volumes on the organization of the country, political administrative, and judicial. I shall let your Majesty have a copy. I have been obliged to abandon my project of visiting Yucatan. The Empress will go there alone, and, assisted by M. Langlais, who has by this time gained my confidence, will proceed energetically to work. You will receive from the Marshal a copy of the Draconian law against the guerillas, which I have been obliged to sign. It will bring good results; and, if the troops are active, we shall soon exterminate this pest of Mexico. I beg your Majesty to kindly reof Mexico. I beg your Majesty to kindly re-member me to the Empress, and to believe me, with feelings of the greatest friendship and esteem, your Majesty's poor brother, MAXIMILIAN.

SHUT UP IN METZ.

Life in a Belenguered Fortress-Horse Steaks and Donkey Liver for Food.

The Manchester Guardian says:-We have three or four letters from our cor-respondent who is shut up in Metz. We subjoin a transcript of the greater part of one written to a friend in Manchester, and dated September

My dear M.—This comes, like all other good things, from above, for it is sent by a balloon. As I have been unable to find any other means of communicating I have started a balloon post. Some I know have fallen into the enemy's hands, but I hope they have been kind enough to forward them, though as we have already sent off 80,000 letters it is a task. To get out of this is impossible, to remain wearisome. We have but rumors only of the outer world, and eat horses. I had a delicate dish of donkey's liver for breakfast,

In a brief note of the 27th September, addressed to ourselves, our correspondent says:-"I am still here, without immediate knowledge as to when I shall get out of it. My intention is to try again as early as possible." Another letter of the 28th ultimo, written to a near rela-

tive, is as follows:—

My Dear — We are still closely shut up here, without much possibility of being relieved until some peace is made, as Prussia is deter-mined to hold this as a material guarantee until her demands are complied with. Thank God, I am quite well, and horseflesh is quite plentiful, and we have good stores of bread. But I can tell you that I shall never again call anything common or unclean in the way of edibles. and mutton have long been unknown; pork is 5s. a pound; tutter passed out of memory; and cheese, sugar, and salt, and a hundred other things usually considered necessaries, are regarded as vanities, of which it is wholly useless to think. But we are contented, and accept our lot with philosophical resignation.

We have also received, in an envelope posted at Tours on the 2d October, three other letters written to ourselves on a thin paper backed with a fine cloth, and faced with oil, which would appear to have formed part of the fabric of a balloon These communications, which bear earlier dates than those which have been quoted (viz. September 18 and 19), state nothing of public interest, except that at those dates Metz was "healthy, strong, and determined," and that on the 16th and 17th balloons containing respectively 8000 and 25,000 letters had been

A ROYAL BABY.

Baptism of a Diminutive Greek Princess-Imposing Ceremonies.

Athens journals thus describe the imposing

ceremony at Corfu of the baptism of the new

"At sunrise the guns of the citadel fired a salute and the garrison band paraded the streets playing the national air of Greece. At 10 o'clock the court united at 'Mon Repos,' the summer residence of King George, and proceeded to the Metropolitan Church in town, the approach to which was lined with the soldiers of the gar-rison and the National Guard. The interior of the edifice was decorated with festoons of flowers suspended around the galleries, and bay leaves strewn over the floors and the altar. The galleries were thronged with ladies in gay dresses, and the body of the church with military and civilians.

At the right of the altar a pavilion of blue and white silk was occupied by the nurses and other female attendants of the baby Princess, who, until the time for its immersion, lay asleep in a downy cradle of quilted silk.

"On a square carpet, a little to the right of the front of the altar, was placed the King's chair, who stood in front of it, with the Grand Marshal and, his aids-de-camp, the Grande Maitresse in a heavy blue and white silk, en train, and the dames d'honneur in the same

"On the left of the altar stood the diplomatic corps, members of the Greek ministry and the commanders of foreign vessels of war then in port. The King entered at half-past 10 o'clock, accompanied by H. H. Prince Frederick, of Holstein-Glucksburg, brother of the King of Denmark and uncle of King George, of

"The Metropolitan Bishop of Athens and the new Archbishop of Corfu, with twelve priests, met the King at the door of the church, and, returning to the altar, the ceremony com-

Before the immersion the child was held up naked before the people, and then dipped solemnly three times into the deep massive bapti-mal font of silver—the gift of the Communals of Greece—which stood in the centre of the platform in front of the high altar. The Grande Maltresse presented the child on a cushion of silk, and Prince Frederick received it in a large napkin from the priest after baptism. As the bishop dipped the infant and pronounced the name 'Alexandra,' the fortress fired a salvo of twenty-one guns, and the bells of the churches were rung simultaneously. At the conclusion of this ceremony the child was carried to the inner altar and received the Holy Communion. The procession then formed as before, and the The procession then formed as before, and the King and Court, accompanied by the National Guard, returned to the palace. In the evening a banquet of one hundred plates was given by the King in the ball-room of the town palace. All the notabilities, foreign guests, diplomatic corps, and many ladies were among the guests. The social party broke up at a late hour.
"During the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks, bands of music played in the

ships-of-war were illuminated.

"The Princess Alexandra has been named after the Grand Duchess Alexandra of Russia. The godparents of the child are the Emperor of Russia, the King of Denmark, Prince Frederick of Glucksburg, Grand Duke Michael of Russia, Grand Duchess Constantine, the Princess of Wales, the Princess Thyra of Denmark, and the With deep feelings of gratitude and pleasure Grand Duchess Vera, sister of the Queen."

public squares, and all the public buildings and

SECOND EDITION

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Military Operations.

Dumas Dying of Paralysis.

Morton and the English Mission.

England and the War.

Significant Popular Demonstration

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

A New German Loan. BERLIN, Oct. 21 .- The Staats Anzeiger advertises an issue of 6,500,000 thalers at three and one-half per cent., payable in six months.

The Strasburg Lasses. Only two hundred and fifty citizens of Strasburg were killed at the bombardment of that

At Verdun, as at Paris, the besieged are squandering their ammunition by incessant firing. Strasburg has again been opened to railway traffic, and trains now arrive and depart regularly.

Bank of England. LONDON, Oct. 21.—Specie on hand at the Bank of England decreased £326,000 during

Mazzini at Leghern. FLORENCE, Oct. 21.—Mazzini, the noted agitator, has been ordered to remain at Leghorn. Signor Lanza, one of the members of the Ministry, has gone to Turin to visit King Victor Emanuel, who is there.

American Generals Ordered to London. LONDON, Oct. 21 .- It is stated that Generals Burnside, Sheridan, and Forsyth have received orders from the Washington Government to repair to London at once. The Cologne Gazette, which publishes this statement, says that owing to the suggestions of these gentlemen Minister Washburne has been so energetic that he has been forced to demand reparation for the frequent arrests of Americans as spies.

Dumas Dving. LONDON, Oct. 21 .- Dumas, pere, is lying at a small town near Dieppe insensible and dying from paralysis. His son and daughter are with

Matters at the Capital.

Later dates have been received from Paris. Brecch-loaders were being manufactured in the city. The Prussians had evacuated Meung and Beaugency. The people were subscribing freely for the defense of the Capital, and the enthusiasm had not abated.

Passage Through the Prusslan Lines. Tours, Oct. 21 .- The Papal Nuncio and Colombian Minister are unable to leave, owing to the refusal of the Prussians to permit any passage through their lines. Foreign Ministers at Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—It is said that Bismarck has required the foreign ministers at Paris to communicate with their governments only by open despatches. Victor Hugo has declined the request of the Government to stimulate the provinces.

Hard on Morton. The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the appointment of the Hon. O. P. Morton as Minister to the Court of St. James, says:-"A thoroughly incompetent person is selected to represent the United States in England, and is instructed first to bully and next to threaten war. This incompetent person hesitates, probably preferring a domestic skirmish with the Democrats to a war with England."

A Romanist Protest. The Catholic hierarchy of Great Britain have issued a protest against the action of the Italian Government in occupying the Papal terri-

They call upon all good Catholics to form 'prayer unions," to protest against the treatment of the Pope, and to prepare documents on the subject which may be made the basis of an appeal to the British Parliament.

England and the War-Immense Popular De-monstration in London.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The attempt of the Govern-ment to prevent the demonstrations arranged to be made last night against the existing war, ended in a disastrous failure and in embittering popular feel-ing. A double cordon of police had been formed,

extending from the Treasury building to the houses of Parliament, and the police were stationed on both sides of Parliament street and on Westminster Bridge to prevent the people from reaching Palace Yard, designated as the spot for holding the meet-ing. Two regiments of infantry and the Dragoon Guards were under arms all night in their barracks, but no call was made upon them. AN IMMERSE MEETING.

In spite of all the precautions of the authorities. nearly 20,000 people made their way from Victoria street, Westminster, and from other quarters to Palace-yard. An immense meeting was organized Palace-yard. An immense meeting was organized and addressed by several speakers, including Mr. Richard Congreve, Mr. Weston, Mr. McSweensy, and Mr. Weber. The drift of the speeches was unant-mous. They said the meeting had assembled to teach the Gladstone Government their duty, and to compel them to do it. Cheers were given for Lord Hartington, who had alone shown himself a man in the present Government, and gries of "Shame on him" greeted the allusion of one speaker to the apathy of John Bright in the presence of the "greatest national crime of the century." One speaker said it was the duty of Europe to compel Prussia to make compensation for the vast devastation she had perpetrated in France.

REVIEW OF KING WILLIAM'S CAREER. REVIEW OF KING WILLIAM'S CARRER.

King William was denounced by name as a hypo-critical assassin and an incarnate devil of royalty. One or the speakers recalled the suppression of German liberty by Prussia in 1849, the insolence of German liberty by Prussia in 1849, the insolence of General Von Wrangel in dissolving by force the Prussian Assembly, the bloodthirsty spirit in which the Prince of Prussia, now King William, had pursued the Democrats of Baden and of the Rhine. He said the plain object of the Prussian Crown at this time was to destroy liberty in Europe, to make freedom in Germany impossible by inaugurating a policy which would compel Germany to be always under arms herself, and surround her with hostile nations equally armed, and by replanting military institutions in the heart of the Continent to check the progress of the Old World in the direction so gloriously opened to it by the New.

THE HESSIANS.

republic, until the legions of France came to the rescue of the countrymen of Washington. The sconer all Kings and all Queens (deafening cheers) were abolished the better. A defensive alliance should be formed among the people of all nations. THE GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED.

THE GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED.

Mr. Oliver, in the conclusion of his speech, said:
"We will tell Mr. Gladstone who misrepresents the
English people to-day in yonder pile of gincrack
architecture (pointing towards the House of Parliament), that if he does not recognize the Republic
of France to-day, he will find himself compelled to
recognize the republic of England to-morrow."
Mr. McSweeney offered a p-solution, which was
adopted by acclamation, calling upon the Government to form a defensive alliance with
France, and instructing the members for
the metropolis to bring before Parliament a bill-aboishing all the pensions paid by Great Britain to German Princes, including the Crown Prince of Prussie and Prince Louis of Hesse, now living on English money and acting with the monarchical invaders of France against a Republic of the people. A
leading merchant of the city of London proposed
that the people assemble in Palace yard at the moment when, if ever, the bombardment of Paris shall
commence, and demand action by the British Government in behalf of that city and of the French
people.

The feeling manifested in all quarters during the night was revolutionary and threatening, and the excitement caused by it among the better classes is serious, and will increase the more that the leaders of the Opposition are doing their best to foment the feeling in which these demonstrations have their origin. ing in which these demonstrations have their origin. The representations sent to this country by Mr. Applegate, Mr. Eccarius, and other leaders of the working classes, as to the effect of the present war upon the condition of the people and the peasantry in France, are truly terrible, and they are arousing an indignation here among the newly-enfranchised millions which it will not be safe for any minister to trifle with.

Last Evening's Quotations.

california Wheat, 10s. 10d; red winter, 10s. 1d.@
10s. 2d. Corn, 29s. Spirits Petroleum, 1s.
Antwerr, Oct. 20.—Petroleum closed quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Morton to Decline the English Mission Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- From letters received to-day, it is uncertain when Senator Morton will visit Washington. His intimate friends say that he will decline the mission to England, if he has not already done so.

The Agricultural Congress.
General Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, and J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the department, will visit Augusta, Ga., next week, to attend the Agricultural Congress.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Unitarian Conference. New York, Oct. 21.—In the Unitarian Conference this morning the Rev. Mr. Hepworth offered, and Rev. S. R. Cathorp seconded, the following substitute for the ninth article of the constitution:-"Reaffirming our allegiance to the Gospel of Jesus Christ and desiring to secure the largest unity of Spirit and the widest practical co-operation, we invite to our fellowship all who wish to be His followers."

Mr. Hepworth stated that the proposition was not satisfactory to him, and did not represent his position nor that of those associated with him, but it was the last concession that he would make, and he appealed to the conference to accept this substitute and effect a reconciliation between the two wings of the denomina-

Rev. James Freeman Clarke made a sugges tion, which was accepted by Mr. Hepworth, that the last clause be read.

The main question was put at once, and the substitute carried by an overwhelming majority, amid mutual congratulations and embraces of the delegates. The vote was, however, doubted by some of

the radical wing, and was repeated with still more decisive result, 266 to 33. The announcement was received with three hearly rounds of

The Rev. J. H. Vickers, of Cincinnati (-xtreme radical), exclaimed:- 'Rome has spoken, but this cause is not concluded."

The Rev. Frederick Frothingham, of Buffalo, then presented a statement of the Unitarian faith in twelve articles, moving that the whole matter of the definition of the Creed be left to a committee of seven, to be appointed by the President, and to report at the next meeting of the conference in 1872.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, Oct. 21. — Stocks heavy. Money 5:6:6 per cent. Gold, 112½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113; do. 1964, do., 111½; do. 1865, do., 112½; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1865, do., 112½; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 166½; Virginia 6s, new, 63: Missouri 6s, 91; Canton, 67; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erle, 23; Reading, 99½; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 94½; Illinois Central, 125; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 166½; Chicago and Rock Isiand, 111½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93½; Western Union Telegraph, 40½. ern Union Telegraph, 40%.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Oct. 21, 1870.

There is no particular change in local finan-

cial affairs. Most of the banks are well supplied with money, and meet with a demand for all they can spare, but they show a preference for call loans again owing to the rumors of peace in Europe and the possible monetary pinch to result from it. The market is moderately active and rather closer. We quote cal oans at 5@6 per cent. on good collaterals, and A 1 business paper at 7@8 per cent. Single names range from 8@9 per cent., according to

Gold is again dull and materially lower, the sales opening at 112% and closing at noon at about 1123/2. Governments, under the influence of the Treasury purchases yesterday of \$2,000,000,

show a further advance. At the Stock Board there was a good business in railroad shares, but the balance of the list was quiet. Prices are again off. Sales of State 6s, first series, at 104%. City 6s, new, prior to '62, sold at 103, and old issues at 102%. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 89.

Reading Railroad sold freely at 49%, and 50 Sales of Pennsylvania at 60; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 44 and 44%, b. o.; Camden and Amboy at 115%; Lehigh Valley at 58; and Philadelphia and Eric at 26%, b. o. Miscellaneous shares were neglected. We

notice a solitary sale of Second and Third Streets Bailroad at 50%. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, FIRST BOARD.

do. 1864, 111%@111%; do. 1865, 112@112%; do. 1865, new, 116%@160%; do. 1865, do. 110%@110%; do. 1868, do. 110%@100%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111%; Gold, 112%@112%; Silver, 107%@109; Union Pacific Railroad, 112%; Silver, 107%@109; Union Pacific Railroad, 120%@109; Union Pacific Railroad, 120%@109; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 720%740, MRSSBS, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 113%@114; 5-20s of 1862, 113%@113%; do. 1864, 111%@1113%; do. 1865, 112%@112%; do., July, 1865, 110%@110%; do., July, 1865, 110%@110%; do., July, 1868, 110%@110%; do., July, 1867, 110%@110%; do., July, 1868, 110%@110%; do., July, 1869, 110%@

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 21.—The Flour market is without special change, the demand being chiefly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 900 barrels, including superfine at \$450@475; extras at \$5@5 to; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.75 for low grades up to \$6.75 for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.50@6.75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.50@7-25; and fancy brands at \$7.57%@8-25, as in quality; 1800 barrels City Milis and Delaware Mills extra and extra family sold on

and Delaware Mills extra and extra family sold on private terms. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5@5-25, with sales of 50 barrels at these figures. In Corn Mea nothing doing.

The Wheat narket is steady, but the volume of business is light. Sales of 3500 bushels Indiana red at \$1-37@1-46, and 1000 bushels amber at \$1-43@. 1-46. Rye is unchanged. Sales of Western at 33c. Corn is in good supply, but is dull at the recent decline. Sales of 3000 bushels at 79@52c. for yellow, and 75@70c. for Western mixed. Oats are quiet but firm. Sales of 2000 white Western at 50@54c., and 600 bushels Maryland at 52%c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is offered at \$25 per ton, without finding buyers.

Whisky is in demand, and 125 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 95c.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

"There was less activity in commercial c'rcies, owing to the severe storm, which kept dealers from 'Change. The Liverpool advices show firmer markets to-day for cotton and wheat, but exports are still embarrassed by the lack of sufficient freighting facilities. The engagements for wheat are for a week to come. As a consequence the stock on hand was heavy, and prices yielded about ic, on exportable grades, the market closing firm but dull at the decline.

The continued deferment of the order of the "The continued deferment of the order of the Secretary of the Treasury permitting the prepayment, without rebate, of the November coin interest on the public debt has tempted the holders of gold to give the loan market another 'squeeze.' It will to give the loan market another 'squeeze.' It will be remembered that they resisted from their recent or remembered that they cesisted from their recent efforts in this direction through an intimation that Mr. Boutwell would be induced to permit this prepayment, while meantime they had managed to force the shorts to cover their sales, and placed a great deal of their gold on the market. It has been usual for the Tressury to pay the November coupons about a week before they become due.

"Last year the prepayment began October 25.

about a week before they become due.

"Last year the prepayment began October 26, so that if Mr. Boutweil adheres to this precedent there remain only a few days to the time when the 'buil' movement in gold must give up the ghost Some stress was laid upon the fact that one of the leading officials of a Canadian bank was in town to-day, and the 'buils' used the point dexterously in manidulating the loan market. It is evident, from the very nature of the speculation of foreigners in our market, that they wish to see gold decline. In other words, they are naturally desirous of getting their gold back for fewer greenbacks than they sold it gold back for fewer greenbacks than they sold it Every foreigner who brings gold into the United States and turns it into greenbacks is, through self-interest, a 'bear' in the gold market. The real relation the Canadian banks hold to the market is not at all clear. If the truth were known it would be found that they are using part of their gold in the losn market and are speculating for a decline with the rest. The holders of gold, who are doubtless agents speculating for the Canadian banks, effected the 'squeeze' to-day only by with-drawing about \$1,500,000 cash gold, which they locked up without interest, while they forced considerations ranging from 1-32 to 1-16 and 15 per cent. for the balance of their store. It may be a wise policy to reduce one's a capital fifty per cent, and double the interest, but there is just as much money in getting the ordinary interest on the full capital. The only object of the 'squeeze' is to enable the 'buils' to unload. Hence, when by their efforts in the loan market they had frightened the 'shorts' into buymarket they had frightened the 'shorts' into buying up to 113½, they began to sell, and the market
declined to and closed weak at 113, the reaction
being assisted by cable telegrams more promising
as to the chances of peace in Europe, Again
the high rates for borrowing paralyzed
foreign exchange, the leading bankers
reducing their rates for prime to 105½ for sixty day
bills, and to 169½ for sight, at which reduction the
market was dull and weak at the close. The lowest
rate for borrowing to-day was 1-32, and the highest
for the Clearing House ½. For gold ex Clearing
House the 'shorts' subsequently paid as high as ½
per cent. Even after the business of the day had
been settled the uneasy operators for a decline were
determined to guard against any contingency, and
this evening paid ½ and 3-16 for the use of gold tothis evening paid 1/2 and 3-16 for the use of gold to-

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. NEW YORK, Oct. 21. — Arrived, steamship Australia, from Glasgow. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 21

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M......50 | 11 A. M......57 | 2 P. M.....59

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Lucy, Larkin, Boston, Souder & Adams.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, Bath, Sinnickson & Co.
Barge Mary McDougal, James, New York, do.
Barge R. RR. No. 84, Daly, New Haven, do. Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New
York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Lier, 13 hours from Baltimore,
with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Lepanto, Bell, 57 days from Alicante, with
old railroad iron and petroleum bbls to order.
Schr General Conner, Cousins, 7 days from Newburyport, with mdse, to Knight & Sons.
Schr M. Knowles, Small, from Boston, with ice
to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr M. M. Knowles, Small, from Boston, with to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr James Magee, Lynch, from Derby, Conn.
Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, do.
Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, from New York.
Schr Almira Wooley, Wooley, from Dighton,
Schr C. J. Errickson, Smith, from Providence,
Schr Village Queen, Conkling, do.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, from Pawtneket.
Schr Alexander, Baker, from New London.
Schr Aid, Smith, from New Bedford.
Schr H. Biackman, Small, from Warren, Mass.

Schr Aid. Smith, from New Bedford.
Schr H. Biackman, Small, from Warren, Mass.
Schr Campbell, Smith, from Boston.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, from Wareham.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Fr. steamer St. Laurent, Lemaire, for Havre, cl'd

Fr. steamer St. Laurent, Lemaire, for Havre, cl'd at New York yesterday. Steamers City of Mexico, Timmermann, for Vera Cruz via Havaba; City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, for Port-au-Prince; San Francisco, Higgins, for Hamilton, Bermuda; General Barnes, Mallory, for Savannah; Georgia, Crowell, for Charleston; and Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, for Newbern, N. C., cleared of New York vestorday. Bark Anne Augests, Davis, for Philadelphia via Milk River, sailed from Kingston 6th inst. Brig E. A. Barnard, Willeby, hence, at Barbadoes

Schr American Eagle, McFarland, from Calais, bound to Philadelphia, at New York yesterday, Schr John S. Lee, Van Gilder, from Gardiner, Mc., for Philadelphia, put into New York yesterday for a harbor.

Schr John Stockham, Price, hence for Salem, bessed Hell Gate vesterday.